BATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1889.

The New Court of Appeals.

The Governor has designated the seven Justices of the Supreme Court who are to constitute the Second Division of the Court of Appeals in this State, under the constitutional amendment adopted at the last election. There are seven Judges of the Court of Appeals proper, and this new Second Division is really a tribunal of equal numbers and concurrent jurisdiction, possessing while it lasts the same powers and exercising the same functions. In two respects only is it subordinate to the Court of Appeals. It has jurisdiction to hear only such appellate cases as the Court of Appeals proper may order to be heard before it; and, instead of being a permanent court, it is liable to be dissolved whenever the permanent Court of Bismarck Still Worried by the Geffcken Appeals shall certify to the Governor that the cases sent to the Second Division have

all been determined. In view of the present condition of the calendar of the Court of Appeals, upon which there are more than twelve hundred cases, it seems probable that the Second Division must be kept in existence for a number of years. If a new calendar were now made up, at least five hundred cases would be added; and the experience of the existing tribunal indicates that both courts together, with their fourteen Judges, can hardly dis-pose of more than eight hundred cases a year.

The selections made by the Governor are such as to constitute a strong court. The Judges chosen are CHARLES F. BROWN of Newburgh, ALTON B. PARKER of Kingston, JOSEPH POTTER of Whitehall, IRVING G. VANN of Syracuse, DAVID L. FOLLETT of Norwich, GEORGE B. BRADLEY of Corning. and ALBERT HAIGHT of Buffalo. Four members of the court are Republicans and three are Democrats. Neither New York city nor Brooklyn will have any representative upon its bench. The Governor understood that the condition of litigation in these cities would not justify him in taking a Supreme Court Justice from either. The Second Judicial district, however, will be represented, and ably represented, by Judge CHARLES F. BROWN, whose father, the late JOHN W. BROWN, was one of the strongest Judges who ever sat in the Supreme Court or in the old Court of Appeals. Judge PARKER of Kingston will be the junior member of the new court in term of service, and, we believe, in age. He was formerly Surrogate of Ulster county, was appointed to the Supreme Court to succeed Judge WESTBROOK, and was subsequently elected for a full term of fourteen years. He has long been a close friend of the Governor, but his career on the bench has been such as to justify his present appointment independently of any considerations of friendship. Judge Potter comes from the Fourth Judicial District, in which the business of the Supreme Court is comparatively light. and from which, therefore, a Supreme Court Judge can well be spared. He is, perhaps, best known as the Judge who granted the stay of proceedings in the SHARP case; and his action in this respect was sustained by the final judgment in the Court of Appeals Judge Porren is well known in this city, having frequently held Special Terms and Circuit Courts here.

The member of the new court who is perhaps most likely to be chosen Chief Judge by his associates is DAVID L. FOLLETT of Norwich, who is now an Associate Justice of the General Term of the Fourth Department. Judge FOLLETT is an accomplished lawyer of middle age, and possesses characteristics which would fit him admirably for a presiding officer. He is a Republican, but inasmuch as Chief Judge RUGER of the Court of Appeals proper is a Democrat, it may well be regarded as only fair that the Chief Judge of the Second Division shall be taken from

the opposite party. The three other Judges of the new court

come from the western part of the State. Judge VANN of Syracuse is a comparatively young man who has done excellent judicial work, and whose recent decision on the secrecy of the ballot has attracted so much attention. Judge HAIGHT of Buffalo is well and favorably known in New York, having often held court here. He is at present one of the Associate Justices of the General Term in the Fifth Department. Judge BRADLEY, who belongs to the same General Term, is one of the best known lawyers in the State and one of the ablest men on the bench of the Supreme Court. Before his election to that tribunal in 1883, he had been the candidate of his party for Judge of the Court of Appeals, and it has been practically certain from the time the constitutional amendment was adopted that the Governor would appoint him to the new court.

On the whole, the prospect is that the Second Division of the Court of Appeals, composed of such excellent material, will do good work. It is evident, however, that a tribunal of this character must be only a temporary expedient for facilitating the disposition of appeals. If a Second Division proves to be permanently necessary, it is best that it should consist of Judges chosen expressly by the people to sit in that tribunal; for the business of the Supreme Court will be certain to suffer if that court is long deprived of the services of seven Judges.

Truth from a Mugwump Journal.

The Democratic party has seldom been indebted in the past to Harper's Weekly for opportune or practical suggestions concerning either its policy, principles, or prospects. But the great weekly organ of the Mugwumps has just made a proposition which will commend itself to the good sense and acceptance of Democrats generally:

"In the late campaign it was plain that the chief issue had been forced upon the Democratic party. It accepted a situation which, as a party, it did not like. The nomi nation of Mr. CLEVELAND was unavoidable, but certainly it was not generally agreeable to the party. With his nomination his message second the necessary platform But the enthusiasm our eage-fatness of the Democratic canvass were contract largely to the younger Demo can was were contained largely to the younger beans and the Mr. Russest, and to tariff reformers of wholly Republican antecedents. The Democratic tradition and party control are with Democratic like Governor III.L."
"Were another "residential election to occur this year Mr. CLEVELARD would bardly be the Democratic candi-

date, not because he we not enthusiastic friends in his party, nor because there is not a large Democratic sympathy with his tariff reform views, but because he is not the real representative of the party."

The downright accuracy of all this disarms almost any criticism. It cannot be other than a matter of surprise that so correct a diagnosis of the political situation should come from such a quarter. Our contemporary adds:

"To an observer who is not swayed by party feeling it is evident that, while the party from the necessity of the case acquiesced in the leadership of its younger. and progressive spirits, jet definite tartif

This is precisely what the more intelligent, judicious, and well-informed Democratic leaders have been contending for more than a year past, and it is only unfortunate that

by the progressive spirits alluded to by Harper's Weekly, intent on exploiting pet theories of their own. By all means the tariff reformers should have a party of their own, and should permit no delay or postponement in organizing it.

soon as possible, and, like Brother Fisk's cold water followers, or HENRY GEORGE'S single tax advocates, inaugurate the drumming in of conscripts and recruits. The formation of such a party would be an excellent thing for every other political organization in the United States, and would

be especially and conspicuously fortunate for the Democratic party, which has invariably found the advocacy of free trade views to involve disaster at the polls.

They should get their friends together as

The political atmosphere of the party would be clarified and improved by the total elimination from its counsels of the tariff reformers, so-called, and the restoration of the Democracy to the advocacy of those inherent principles which constitute its record and history, and upon which alone it must depend for popular acceptance and for supremacy in the future.

Incident.

The outcome of the GEFFCKEN prosecution flects much more credit on the German judiciary than did the result of the ARNIM trial. It shows that there are some Judges at all events too upright and independent to be influenced even by the wishes of the formidable Chancellor. The escape of his intended victim has so exasperated Bis-MARCK that he has had recourse to an exparte trial in the newspapers, and has allowed the reptile press to try to weaken public confidence in the courts of justice.

It will be remembered that Prof. GEFFCKEN was arrested and indicted for the publication of extracts from the diary of the late Emperor FREDERICK. Pending the trial of the case, ball was refused and GEFFCKEN was imprisoned under conditions of peculiar severity. When the case came up, however, the indictment was dismissed and the prisoner was discharged on grounds which, although technical, could not be disputed without impeaching the competence or motives of the court. BISMARCK'S disgust at this display of impartiality seems to have been shared by the Emperor WILLIAM II. for the latter during his recent visit to Leipsic is said to have deliberately insulted Dr Von Simson, the President of the Supreme Court of the German empire. The Chancellor on his part entered on a course which a private individual could not have safely taken, that, namely, of appealing to public opinion from the decision of the court. The appeal, moreover, is presented in a grossly unfair way, since only the indictment is published while the defence is suppressed. In pursuance of the same desire to enlist popular sympathy on BISMARCK's side, certain private letters, selzed at the time of GEFFCKEN's arrest, are divulged through the press. In consequence of this extraordinary disclosure of the Government's dissatisfaction with the manage ment of GEFFCKEN's prosecution, Dr. FRIED-BERG, the Prussian Minister of Justice, has resigned, and it is reported that Dr. Von Simson contemplates a like demonstration of indignant protest. What makes this affair inexpressibly bitter

to the Chancellor is the fact that Prof. GEFFCKEN was for many years the confidential adviser of the Crown Prince (subs quently Emperor FREDERICK), and that, re ying on protection in the highest quarters, he did not hesitate to publicly depreciate BISMARCK. He is said to have written some years before it was actually issued the manfesto published by FREDERICK on his accession, and there is no doubt that, had the late Kalser lived, Prof. GEFFCKEN would have been one of the foremost promoters of a liberal reaction against the Chancellor's policy. As it was, he took advantage of the fact that FREDERICK's papers had been left at his disposal to level a blow at BISMARCK from the Kaiser's grave. The published extracts from the Emperor's diary conveyed the impression that BISMARCK's plumes were borrowed, and that his most vaunted achievement, the creation of the German empire, was the work of other hands. Had one of RICHELIEU'S enemies been half so venturesome, he would have been summarily consigned to the Bastile, and it must have been intensely galling to the Chancellor to eel himself powerless to punish the assa

sin of his fame. The comments of the German newspapers on these curious proceedings naturally vary according to their political predilections The Berlin Post, which of all the so-called reptile newspapers is the most zealous, has the assurance to predict that the Leipsic decision in favor of Prof. GEFFCKEN will array the whole Conservative party against the spirit and tendency of German criminal practice. That is to say, the criminal courts of Germany should be the willing tools of the Chancellor's malice. On the other hand, the Liberal journals, which, upon the whole, are edited with much more ability than their political opponents, unite in denouncing the odious spectacle offered by the Government's attempt to unpair the authority of its own judicial tribunals by resorting to an ex-parte trial through the press.

We can already foresee one serious result of this GEFFCEEN incident and of the acrid discussion that has followed it. The share of BISMARCK in the events and councils that brought about the formation of the new German empire can no longer be regarded as indisputable; but, on the contrary, it is likely to be the subject of prolonged and lively controversy on the part of future

The Canadians on Reciprocity and Annexation.

Nothing can be more interesting at the present moment than the discussions prevalling among our Canadian contemporaries upon the great question of a new trading arrangement between Canada and the United States on the one hand, and of annexation on the other. In the chief Liberal organ, the Toronto Globe, for instance, the subject is debated with singular ability, moderation, and elevation of purpose; and there is ability with a great deal less elevation and wisdom on the part of the Tory journals.

About reciprocity and a Zollverein combination between the two countries, we can only say that at present the proposition is not very cordially entertained in the United States. The former experiment in reciprocity was undertaken and carried through by the slaveholding interest of the South, and that has now disappeared from the stage. Whether any project in this direction would now be favorably received by the people and the Congress of this country is a problem quite as difficult to solve as the problem whether the Canadians would under any circumstances consider favorably the idea of

annexation; and perhaps even more so. If, however, it should become certain that the people of Canada would be a great deal better off in a pecumary and business sense as a consequence of annexation, they would then take the question up in earnest and prepare themselves to act upon it. If land that is only worth fifty dollars an acre now the counsel they gave was not hearkened to | would be worth a hundred dollars an acre as

of appexation, and if the general business condition of the Provinces would be improved in the same manner, the people of Canada are altogether too practical to reject a boon so important, especially as it would not have to be accompanied by any counterbalancing sacrifices.

Why not call North Dakota Uncapapa? Better call it Pembina. That is a regular North Dakota name, and the other isn't.

Bleeding Kansas is being bled in a very sanguinary way. Between fights over the loention of county seats and fights over the loca-tion of school buildings, she is enjoying, or deploring, a very warm spell. Had the things that have been done in Kansas been done in South Carolina, the Hon. JOHN JAMES INGALLS and the Hon. P. BLAIR PLUMB would have made the welkin ring and sing. It is well, therefore, that the doings in Kansas were not done in South Carolina. Let us have peace, though the Kansas motto seemeth to be. Let us have pieces.

Poor ILMA DI MURSKA! In the many happinesses of life a voice to win the world is not the least. The loss of it "impoverishes the public stock of harmless pleasure.

The Emperor WILLIAM, so famous for honoring his father and his mother, is now showing that, like his distinguished choleric ancester, the papa of FREDERICK the Great, he "a good German." He has bounced his French cooks. The French have their faults. but culinarily they are above suspicion. The Kaiser's temper will not be improved by discharging his cooks, however excellent may be the genuine Deutsch dishes prepared for him by a more patriotic kitchen.

MR. WHEELER'S LANGUAGE.

The Brooklyn Club Engaged in Considering How Strong It Was,

There is an unpleasant hitch in the settlenent of the controversy between Mr. Charles S. Higgins and Tax Collector Alden S. Swan over an alleged bet of \$500, made two years ago on the prospect of President Cleveland's reelection. Each of them agreed to accept Broker James Bryer as arbitrator of the difficulty, but Mr. Bryer has refused to act in that capacity Mr. Higgins added another letter yesterday to the batch he has sent to Mr. Swan since the misunderstanding arose. In it he says:

Insuluderstanding arose. In it he says:

I am inclined to think that it would be difficult to find
any fair minded man who would not decide that the
syldence of Mr. Van Andan was conclusive as to the
fact that the beat and min. Of course, I cannot compel
rou to pay the bell and minst leave the matter to your
onacience. I am satisfied that the public generally belove my statement, because it is corroborated by Mr.

'an Anden.

Nr. Swan refused last night to say what he would do now. There has been considerable discussion in the Brooklyn Club about the matter, and opinion seems to be about equally divided on the merits of the controversy. Many sporting men think, in view of the fact that no memorandum was made, that Mr. Swan should not be compelled to pay.

There is also another little unpleasantness in the Brooklyn Club. It arose over a discussion in the smoking room a few evenings ago between Mr. Charless H. Wheeler, a member of the firm of McIntosh & Co., and Mr. J. J. White about defaulter De Baun, who was a member of the club and in good standing before he fled to Canada. Mr. White indulged, it is said, in severe criticism of some members of the club who tried to save De Baun from extradition and he so provoked Mr. Wheeler that the latter indulged in strong language toward him. Mr. White indulged very much aggrieved by the language, and he made charges against Mr. Wheeler which are now in the hands of the Executive Committee.

ILMA DI MURSKA'S DEATH.

Career of Remarkable Success Ending ! Abject Poverty.

Instances of brilliant artistic careers that ome to a pitiful close are sadly common, but that of Di Murska is exceptional by reason of the startling contrast between her renown and her final failure. That her complete downfall was due to her own faults may fairly be said. if the influences of heredity and education be not charitably considered. Other great singers have retained their powers substantially inact to an age greater than Di Murska's, and others who have felt their powers failing have aken wise advantage of successful times to secure a comfortable living at least during the rest of their lives.

lima di Murska was born in Eszek, Croatia. in 1843. Her musical instruction began early in her childhood, and her finishing lessons were given by the famous Marchesi in Paris. She made her formal debut in 1862 at the Pagliano Theatre. Florence. During the next two years she was entagged in a tour of Europe, which attracted to her the favorable attention of critics and managers. In 1865 she sang "Lucia" at Her Majesty's Theatre in London. There she remained, with brief excursions to the Continent, until 1873.

Her first appearance in America was at the Grand Opera House in this city, Oct. 7, 1873. Max Maretzek's opera company was then playing there. Di Murska sang Amma in "La Sonnambula." In the cast were Pauline Lucca and Tamberlik, From New York she went all over the world, under the management of Signor D, de Vivo. The tour was immeasely She made her formal debut in 1862 at the

and Tamberlik. From New York sho went all over the world, under the management of Signor D. de Vivo. The tour was immeasely successful. When it was finished she sangtwo seasons in London with Mapleson, and then in 1881, retired from the stage. For some time her voice had been failing. It was largely due to unfortunate methods of living, which were greatly aggravated by domestic unhappiness. Her first husband was Count Nugent, an Austrian officer. In Australia she married a Mr. Anderson, in New Zealand a Mr. John Hill. Later Count Nugent returned to her, but her last years were spent alone except for the companionship of a daughter by the Count. Two years ago Mme. di Murska was engaged by Mrs. Thurber as a teacher in the American Conservatory, but her physical and mental health had been sadly undermined by unwissused by terminated. She received a bonus of \$1,500 to withdraw from the conservatory, but the money soon went. Most unwisely she attempted to sing in concert, and the result was a painful failure. She lived in a modest apartment house in Washington square, but she found it exceedingly difficult to secure the necossities of life. At last, three months ago, her old admirers raised a sum sufficient to send her to her native country and to support her for some time. It seems that this sum also was quickly spent, and that her death came only as an end to extreme distress and poverty.

Elector Benedict Sees a True Democrat.

Republican Elector Read Benedict is the kind of a man that believes that the inevitable cannot be discounted. He was in the corridor yesterday, and he said he remained over to see Governor Hill

"For what ?" asked a friend. "I wanted to see him because he is the man the Republicans have got to run up against in 1892, and don't let this fact slip from the tablets of your memory,"

Well did you see him ?" "Yes, and as a Republican. I like the kind of material be is made of," was Elector Benedict's answer. "It does me good to see a straight-from-the-shoulder Demoorat and Governor Hill is the man that fills the bill as a Democrat from my standpoint."

Elector Read Benedict saw the Governor, and went me satisfied. Statesmanship and Pulchritude

From the Chicago News. The friends of Senator-elect Wolcott of Colorado declare that he will be the handsomest man in the next Congress. This is interesting news for Senator Hiscock, who is now the \$5,000 beauty of that aggrega ion of intellect. It is not reasonable to suppose that the New York Senator is prepared to surrender his rep-utation for superior pulchritude at the first onset of the Adonis from the neighborhood of Pike's Peak. It may be that these two gentlemen will consent to appear on equal terms, neither claiming superiority over the other. It is to be hoped, at least, that some such friendly set-tlement can be arranged and that no apple of discord will ver the Senate with jealous strife. Even if that branch of Congress is turned into a beauty show it may yet retain its wonted dignity and serenity.

Ingalis has his Joke. From the Baltimore American.

From the Baltimore American.

Electoral messengers from only two States arrived at the capital to day. The first to arrive was Mr. E. W. Pou, Jr., who transmitted with all due solemnity the eleven votes on the day Mr. Robert S. Green, and Thorman with a green and Thorman with equal solemnity. New Jersey's nine votes for Cleveland and Thorman. Mr. Ingails accepted the certificates with a smile. "On the face of the returns" he said pleasanity. "Mr. Sleveland has undoubtedly bern elected.

What is the actual condition of France

What are the prospects before her? questions very difficult to answer.

It would be useless to deny that the last ten

years have been far from favorable to the po-litical progress and financial welfare of the ountry. When, on the 30th of January, 1879, Mr. Grevy was elected President of the republic, after MacMahon's resignation, the universal belief was that internal struggles were at an end. The mere fact of Mr. Grevy's election by 563 votes out of 662 in the electoral congress seemed to be in itself a final consecration of the form of government for which he had fought so many battles hand in hand with Gambetta. Under their leadership the Repablican party had shown since 1871 such discipline, such readiness for mutual forbearance whenever called for by common interest, and this good understanding had yielded such victorious results, that selfish rivalries and petty antagonisms were thought to be set aside forever. On the other hand, all the monarchical factions acknowledged their total defeat. Their desperate attempt to grasp power in 1877 having failed, notwithstanding the wany advantages they held in their hands during five months, they gave up the contest, taking it for granted that it would be hopeless, if not impossible, to renew the attempt. The most obstinate among them had persisted in the idea that some unforeseen event might yet turn up in their favor Marshal MacMahon held the Government in his hands, but his retirement was the last blow to their hopes. It left not the faintest chance either for royalists or imperialists. The contest was over; France had become a republic

Two facts which occurred soon afterward were like a providential seal upon the Republican victory; both monarchical parties lost their chieftains by the death first of the young imperial Prince, and then of the Comte de Chambord. This was, in fact, much more than the disappearance of two leaders. Each of the departed princes was the very personification of his cause; and his death was almost equivalent to an immediate dissolution of his party. Neither of them left successors to his pretended rights, much less to his personal authority and influence. Both were the last direct heirs of their respective dynasties, and among the followers who had remained faithful to them to the last, many showed little inclination toward the collateral representatives of their cause. The Legitimists especially had been accustomed to look upon the Comte de Paris as a renegade to the true monarchical faith rather than a future King. Somewhat of the same feeling existed among the Bonapartists in regard to Prince Napoleon whose son at the time was nothing but an unknown youth. Consequently both parties distrusted their new standard bearers, and while Republicans seemed in perfect union, with the Government fully in their possession, the opposition camps were thrown into complete onfusion. A little effort and skilfulness would then have succeeded in rallying the almost disbanded troops of the Royalists around the newly adopted national flag. For the first time since the beginning of this century, the ever recurring contests concerning the form of government seemed about to cease, and Republican institutions came near being adopted by unanimous consent as the settled law of the French nation.

Between the perspective that is before France at that moment and the spectacle that she presents to-day there is a striking contrast. Nothing remains of the movements of fusion which began in 1879, and by degrees brought toward the republic all the old hostile parties. These factions have now not only recovered their sudacity and animosity of former times. but the Republican camp itself has become the theatre of discord. Weakened by rivalries and torn by antagonisms, the Republican party has gradually lost the cohesion that was its strength for ten years after the war, while the Royalists and Bonapartists, recovered from the confusion of their rout, have unfurled their banners and reformed their ranks for a renewed attack; and there is nothing now to confront them but a conqueror enfeebled by his victory. Without lending an ear to all the dark prophecies which the enemies of France pronounce upon her future, the truth must be dmitted that the political arena presents the aspect of an alarming confusion fraught with

erious dangers. For this change in the state of affairs it must e said that the republic itself is for a large part responsible. It was the republic that prepared the reorganization of the shattered rectionists by continuing to treat them as dangerous adversaries, and by repelling them like uspects, when they were disposed to allow themselves to drift into its ranks. misguided persistence that has been employed in uniting them, the anti-republican groups of to-day would be neither so compact nor so bold. It is the bad policy of the Republicans that has made the name of the Comte de l'aris a rallying call, not only of the Orleanists, but also of the Legitimists, who at the beginning were disposed to repudiate him, because they regarded him as an exponent of modern notions rather than a veritable representative of divine law. It is this same bad policy which has given to the adherents of Napoleonic ideas the time and the means to reform a party militant around the person of Prince Victor, now arrived at the age of maturity and in full possession of the titles of an imperial pretender, to the exclusion of his ather. It is true that each one of these parties may be described as a staff without an army, and that not one of their leaders has the qualities of a political chief. Orleanism. lost in the fleur-do-lis cloak in which the Count de Paris drapes himself, can never again become popular in France. In the same way the country looks with distrust upon the candidacy of Prince Victor, which offers neither the guarantee of experience nor of antecedents, and which recalls the 2d of December and Sedan. Royalists and Bonapartists are none the less a danger for the republic, and one which must be seriously taken into consideration. The force of aggressive parties must be measured not so much by the number of the people of whom they are composed, as by the ability of the leaders who direct them and the current of circumstances which may possibly become favorable to them. We have seen them come unexpectedly to the surface without the possession of really great power or of much sympathy, and even against the will of the people who unconsciously aided in their success. A similar thing may easily happen again, especially in a country like France, where words so easily pass for things with the mass of the public. People who would reject completely the idea of restoring any form of monarchy if it was openly presented to them might aid actively in its realization, without having even a suspicion of what they were doing, provided they were led to be leve that they were simply supporting a conservative movement. Now, it is under the somewhat suspicious and capivating name of a conservative propagands that Royalists and Bonapartists are masked to deceive the country while awaiting the hour for the unfurling of their dynastic colors.

HII. In the campaign upon which they have entered, sometimes undiguised and sometimes masked. Boulangism has come quite apropos to render them a powerful aid. This cloudy doctrine, of which one may become a disciple without forsaking the republic, and which even permits one to be its enemy while seeming to uphold it, appears to be made expressly for the present circumstance. There is nothing astonishing in the fact that men of the nity the eleven votes of North Carolina for Cleveland and Thorman. Later in the day Mr. Robert 3. Great and on Program and Col. Malcom the certificates with a small substantity. Mr. Cleveland has undoubted by head of program and Col. Malcom definition are to give a series of , our readings to denied. Thomas Nelson Page and Col. Johnston are giving such a series and on Thorman and Col. Malcom Twain took Mr. Page's sudden death having called her husband from his engagement. Mark Twain took Mr. Page's sudden death having called her husband from his engagement. Mark Twain took Mr. Page's sudden death having called her husband from his engagement. Mark Twain took Mr. Page's sudden death having called her husband from his engagement. Mark Twain took Mr. Page's sudden death having called her husband from his engagement. Mark Twain took Mr. Page's sudden death having called her husband from his engagement. Mark Twain took Mr. Page's sudden death having called her husband from his engagement. Mark Twain took Mr. Page's sudden death having called her husband from his engagement. Mark Twain took Mr. Page's sudden death having called her husband from his engagement. Mark Twain took Mr. Page's sudden death having called her husband from his engagement. Mark Twain took Mr. Page's sudden death having called her husband from his engagement. Mark Twain took Mr. Page's sudden death having called her husband from his engagement. Mark Twain took Mr. Page's sudden death having called her husband from his engagement. Mark Twain took Mr. Page's sudden death having called her husband from his engagement. Mark Twain to continue the supporters and her supporters and helpers of thes supporters and helpers of the necontary that it has been rend

the origin of which is unknown. This may all the more easily happen in a country which for a long time to come must feel the necessity of worshipping somebody. The former War Minister possesses gifts which fascinate the masses and predispose them to unreasonable enthusiasm. With a superb appearance on horseback he has a free hand and a kind word for everybody. No remarkable or even useful measure can be cited as his during his term in the War Office, but he has gained the reputation of being the friend of the soldier and of being inspired by the democratic spirit. He has also been aided by the friendships which he formed among the journalists of Paris. especially Rochefort, who, seduced by hismanners, was the first to start the movement in his honor, and still continues to be his most stub-born partisan, for the sake of consistency. That is the way the Boulangist legend began.

At the commencement, it mot with scarcely

glory and turned his name into a chorus for all mouths. Little by little this name, unknown yesterday and mechanically repeated. is circulated in the country like that of a great and ignored man destined to renew the power of France. In vain has Boulanger at the same time accumulated the most astounding inconsistencies, both in language and in conduct, and in vain have the creatures who form his following multiplied their follies; this renown, artificially created, has only continued and increased. If the General seems at times to lose ground in Paris and in some other centres where people have a chance to weigh the small value of the man and the extent of his pretensions, he remains nevertheless for many departments s sort of fetich all the more worshipped for being little known. One may find in this at a later period the material for a curious study of the weakness of the French character and of the manner in which this weakness is used. But at present the soldier in revolt against his Government, without a policy, with out an opinion or a well-defined programme. has absolutely become in the eyes of a considerable portion of the people the personification of a future full of mysterious promises and of boundless hopes. Neither ambiguities of atti-tude nor compromising alliances with notori-cus enemies of the republic, nor the many in-dications which point to the fact that we are in the presence of a vulgar and mediocre na-ture, avail to arrest this astonishing nopularity.

cus enemies of the republic, nor the many indications which boint to the last that we are in the presence of a vulgar and mediocre nature, avail to arrest this astonishing popularity, which ought also to serve as a warning.

What lands are guiding Boulangism? What coffers furnish the lunds that are squandered lavishly in the expenses of the enterprise? The first supposition rested upon a millionaire friend of the General's. But the liberal advances throughout the entire extent of the territory are so great and continuous that the warmest friendship could not suffice to supply them. After the almanaes and lithographs and printed songs, we have had the electoral campalgas, with the purchase or creation of journals and an army of travelling agents charged with the duty of preaching the new gospel and of winning over proselytes. Then there are meetings, conferences, banquets, the organization of local committees, in a word, all that is necessary for the expansion of a cause. To the multiplied elections of the General carried by the use of money, must be added the canvasses of his supporters presented under his auspices, and patronized by his subsidized servants. Such outlays point to an interest among those who make them; and where are we to look for that interest if not among the parties who are alming at the overthrow of the republic, in the hope of taking its place, and while abiding their time, working with all their energy to throw obstacles in its path? Should this manaeuvre be attributed to the lioyalists or to the Bonapartists? Or do they both join in it, uniting their forces against the common enemy, and leaving the question of succession to be settled when that enemy is down? The tortuous movements of Gen. Boulanger, his facility in the acceptance of alikinds of ald, the care that he knows it or not, he is only an instrument, a factitious personality, invented and used by skillui hands. They have been able to inflate his narry, afford ample grounds for every hypothesis. One thing is certain, and that is, of France. The role that they make him play, and for which his inordinate vanily fits him so admirably, is that of a preparer of things political, and nothing else. Unfortunately, it is quite enough to make him constitute a danger just before the elections, which will take place a few months hence, for the complete reconstitution of the Chamber of Deputies.

The tactics of the politicians who lead M. Boulanger, while giving him the satisfaction of thinking himself their chief, consist in running in the greatest possible number of departments, either his own personal candidacy or that of somebody who stands for his policy. In regard to the profession of faith, the old formula which has hitherto succeeded so well will be adhered to: a demand for the revision of the Constitution and the promise of a mode republic, without any further explanations or engagements. The leaders in this colossal electoral fraud pin their faith upon the facility with which universal suffrage allows itself to be captured by high-sounding words. They calculate that even the obscurity of the programme will draw in all seekers after change, all the uneasy, and all those who are displeased or bewildered with the present condition of things. The General and his policy will carry in this way numerous elections which will constitute a sort of plebiscitary manifestation.

Boulangists and Monarchists, playing the same game, will form in the new Chamber either a dominant majority or a powerful minority. Then one of two things must happen: either the Boulangists will succeed in the vote for the revision of the Constitution-and, since this revision implies the suppression of the Presidency and the Senate, the latter will natu-Presidency and the Senato, the latter will naturally refuse its ratifying vote, and thus there will follow a situation replete with conflicts without results, which may bring on the most sorious complications; or the General and his colleagues will commence for want of something better a system of permanent obstruction rendering all legislation impossible.

In either case the result must be confusion of the wildest sort. The Government will be placed in a condition that will prevent it from performing its functions, and the pretext will be raised for laying the blame on the imposince of the republic. There will be an open field for all sorts of ambitions and all sorts of experiments, and france will be given over to political anarchy under the eyes of the irreconcilable enemy that watches hor and of the nations that will witness her convulsions with an air of hypocritical pity. The spectacle of Frenchmen working to prepare such a result must seem extraordinary to the nations that place their patriotism in something beyond mere oratory; but for the spectator who follows closely and calmly things as they are, there is unfortunately no enuse for deception. It is to this that we are arriving, thanks to the agitators in whom party spirit chokes off all national sentiment. rally refuse its ratifying vote, and thus there

It might be supposed that such an eventuality would not even be possible after ten years of republican government established with a nation where the great majority is indisputably won over to the maintenance of the republican form; but this majority is in pieces, owing to the coteries by which it is torn. Everybody in the Republican party doesn't understand republicanism in the same way. Each group is confident that its method is the only good one, and refuses to accept that of any other. The uncompromising in politics, which is found more or less in all the degrees of Prench society, is thoroughly rooted to the Re-

consession of power. To govern and administer the country its necessary to by a side dogmatic affirmations and adont practical measures, the passing of laws and the management of affairs. Unity has also its laws, Differences in views may be seen in the decisions to be taken upon the nature and character, more or less pressing, of such and such reforms: in a word, upon the acts of the Government. At the bottom these divergences have reference only to questions of time, of gradation, and of emportantists. They cannot go beyond the temporary discussions of men animated by the same ideas and starting from one and the same principle. Instead of that, violent antagonisms have arisen, degeneration into declared and permanent hostilities. All sorts of tersonalities and individual claims, often pality, have been brought in The signal for schism came from the parimportary body that split itself into factions at first baroly distinguishable, and is now divided almost by hatreds. At every instant the Chamber of Deputies, presents the melancholy spectagle of Republicans voting against each other, opposing each other, and often even making common cause with the declared enemies of the republic, just to satisfy some preconceived idea, or some ill feeling. Party passion overrides the community of conviction, and the old truth that unity is strength is fortested. Left, the Radical Left, the Externe Left, the Union of the Left, the Republican church is being solit into seets, each protessing its own particular dogma, and all making an open war upon each other. We can distinguish the Moderate Left, the Radical Left, the Externe Left, the Union of the Left, the Centre Left, the Labor party, and the Socialistic marty. Stransers are completely puzzled by these manifold divisions among men who profess one and the same political faith, and who carry on an internecine worker more and have reached the country. In reading the furious disputes of journals that ought to be in perfect according that they must as if they were irreconclable c anything beyond a sort of sneering surprise in the political world; but with its increasing popularity it has become a propaganda such as has rarely been organized. Lithographs sent out profusely, even to the remotest corners of France, have made the features of the General familiar to the electors, while the songs of the cafe concerts have celebrated his unknown

seeing that in scattering their forces they run
the risk of opening a passage through their
broken ranks for the enemies of republican
institutions.

Their proceedings are not even founded upon
ideas of ulterior conciliation: all attempts
at a momentary understanding are crushed for
the most part by ungovernable obstinacy. These
divisions increase with the approach of the moment when unity will be the most severely tried.
For some time now discussions ending in
ights are no longer rare. Impatience on all
sides is growing stronger. The voices heard
one day are not listened to the next. Agitators
have usurped the places of leaders. Prominent men. formerly respected, are now
ignored, and individual prestige, which
in times past won obsdience, falls under denunciation, imputation, and calumny.
Whatever may be the number of its soldiers or
the strength of its position, an army is exposed to all sorts of supprises on the part of
the enemy, when each one of its Generals undertakes to fight on his own account, without
troubling himself about firing upon his pelglibors. In losing cohesion the Republican party
gives its adversaries chances of success which
it does not seem to consider sufficiently. Vizitance falls to sleep too easily while railing at
the impotence of the monarchists. The interhave a great advantage. In spite of the grounding at
the same harred of the republic, and the
same determination to throw embarrassments
after embarrassments in its path, until they
can finally succeed in overthrowing it. The
moment they set about making a breach in it
they mutaside all the rest, and in the battles
that they wage against each other their lines
are reformed every time thoy see a chance to
make a combined assauit. This has already
been seen in the general elections of 1887,
when the Reactionists, united closely, succeeded in winning one-third of the seats in the
Chamber. It may also be seen in the union
which exists in the Chamber among the Royalsists and Bonaparitists every time their votes
can em

Boulangism is equivocation, and equivocation tion is the favorite arm of com bined oppo-sitions. What could be better for such a coalition than a party that represents no definite system, which unfurls no particular flag, which ends itself to all sorts of combinations, which enters into no engagements, takes advice from nobody, and leaves everything to be hoped for by all? Is there not here a well-defined rendezvous for all malcontents? Now, malcontents are numerous in France at the present time in all degrees of society, and this is also something upon which the Republicans ought to reflect. Circumstances have certainly something to do with it, but blunders committed have still more. Malcontent are the working people, who have been led to believe that the republic would give them riches with-out work, something which no Government can give to any people whatsoever. Maleon-tent are the inhabitants of the rural districts, tent are the inhabitants of the rural distracts, who, having the habit of imputing everything to the established authority, hold the existing regime responsible for the phylloxera, for poor harvests, and for the economical crisis. Discontented, too, is the industrial and commercial world, in which the bad management of the finances on the one hand, and the constant changes in policy on the other, have brought about pecuniary difficulty, and continue to breed uneasiness. Discontented are all the emblorees of the Administration, civil and judicial, among whom repeated and capricious changes have undermined the security that they formerly enjoyed. Malcontent are all those who have something to preserve, and who are frightened by the progress of extremely radical doctrines. Malcontent are the Catholies, whom the Government has been foolish enough to keep aloof from the republic by inopportune measures, mingling political with religious questions. Discontented, in line, or at least weary and uneasy, is the generality of the nation, which demands from its Government affrmer and more regular forward movement, instead of the haphazard line of conduct of the past few years.

Doubtless with the greater number this dissatisfaction does not go so far as to call for a change of institutions. On the contrary, it is certain that France, now thoroughly republican, would not willingly accept any other form of government and would not tolerate any other very long, if it were forced upon her by surprise, But it tuust not be forzytten that the country is now in that uncertain state of mind which is so well suited for hypogritical enterprises, which, under the pretex of the public good, prepare the coup demain in the interest of ambitions.

That is, the reason why Boulanaism is a who, having the habit of lim thing to the established auth

of parties and the coup d'état in the interest of ambitions.

That is the reason why Boulangism is a peril, and why its progress among our unthinking populations is a menace on the eve of the general elections; and it is on this account that the unfortunate divisions of the Republicans are becoming a subject of serious uncasiness. Only the other day M. Henri Moret, a Deputy from Cher, one of the most clear-headed men in the Chamber, and an old-time Republican, uttered the following cry of alarm: "Have the fates decreed that all republics must die by the envy and hatred of their own children? Are we really so unworthy of liberty that we can only make use of it to destroy it, having no other processpation than that of tearing each other to pleces?" tearing each other to pieces? VIII.

In this utterance and in its apprehension the Deputy from Cher only translated an anxiety that has become general. Among the Republicans who are not carried away by the spirit of faction and by personal infatuation, none doubts that the new Chamber will be something momentous in the destiny of France, and that it is coming upon us under ugly conditions. The uneasiness that it inspires may be seen in the attempt which is now being made to change the present method of elections, and to go back to the ballot by districts, abandoned four years ago. The blunder committed then is now recognized by the very men who in 1887 were most enthusiastic in their praise of the collective ballot by de-partments. It is to this system that we owe the commact mass of the Reactlonists, whose election it favored. To-day there is fear of an election it lavored. To-day there is fear of an effect still more dangerous in view of the coalition of the Monarchists and Boulangists. It is certain that the name of Gen. Boulanger at the head of the list in each department gives the chance for an electoral triumph the consequences of which it is impossible to calculate. The ballot by districts would foil this management would have assign a considerable The ballot by districts would foll this manurary, and would turn usids a considerable perion of the danger, since it would notify to the individual candidates and submitt hem to a local tote. The question is, will the outland mentary situation allow of a union of the majority in favor of electoral measures which are counselled by prudence?

Perhans this detail may seem a matter of small importance in America; but nevertheless in the programment of the country of the programment of the program

passing storms that it encountered on its way, people begin to accustom themselves to the idea that henceforth it is in a consistent the brave all shocks. But this is merely the conit dence which is created around all systems that have been in operation for a certain time. Their partisans and their officers feel, by the imple fact of their tenure, a sentiment of security against which experience teaches caution. It is not necessary to go far back into our history to find innumerable examples of these situations, reputed to be immovable, as where a coup de theatre was considered impossible, which were yet completely upact in a single day. Without carrying caution to extreme, it is a good thing to keep in mind the fact that France, during the past hundred years, has been the classic land of political changes.

The crisis is complicated by a financial situation, upon which the public for a long time had closed its eyes, but which now begins to inspire some anxioty, and which the discussion of the budget of 1889 in the Senate has recently brought into a clear light.

The report of the Committee on Finance has

shown that the total public debt of France is about thirty-seven milliards, taken altogether under the several heads of which it is composed. that is to say, the consolidated debt, the redeemable debt, the floating debt, and the bonds and obligations of the Treasury. This was the first official statement of this enormous sum, which was thought to be fabulous. The budget for this year is at the same time set down at 3,012,000,000 in receipts and 3,011,014,000 frames in disbursements. This gives on paper a modest surplus of receipts amounting to 86,000 frames, or just about sufficient to allow of the assertion that the budget is evenly balanced; but it is not difficult to foresce what this balance will amount to in resility. The additional credits for unforescen needs, and the expenses created by the exigencies of new laws, will seen convert it into a deficit. The statement of the ordinary budget would certainly be of little consequence if there was not placed permanently aside, under the title of the extraordinary budget, another account in which there is concealed an additional expense of from three to four hundred millions. These supplementary credits have for pretext the expense of the purchase of material and of installation, which we are told each year will not have to be renewed, but which in reality reappear every year. In going to the bottom of the figures, we find ourselves in presence of a disbursement of three and a half milliards against an income of three milliards. The deficit is to be filled up by what are usually called "extraordinary resources"—that is to say, expedients more or less clever, more or less disguised, and which are explained by the word loans. A show of avoiding too frequent appeals for public subscriptions has been made which might caussalarm. The Treasury has over and over again had recourse to the emission of bonds and obligations, with variable terms to the multiplication of 3 per cent, redeemable notes, to the conversion of 7 and 4 per cents, and to the absorption of the funds of the savings banks, of which it is the depository and which it has converted into State bonds. But, in a word, the debt has only gone on, continually growfirst official statement of this enormous sum.

converted into State bonds. But, in a word, the debt has only gone on continually growing bigger.

To-day every stone has been turned. All the ntifices of the Treasury are exhausted without having made one step toward the reestablishment of a genuine equilibrium or prepared any way to reach it. The deficit reaning with each budget, sometimes a little floor, and two or three times it has exceeded his sum, since things have gone on at the still for the past ten years, it is easy to understand how the hundreds of millions of deficit have at last created a new debt of milliards.

But this state of things cannot go on much longer without imminent peril for the flanacial position of France. Now, there are only two ways of putting an end to the evil; increase the revenues and diminish the expenses.

The flast is hardly possible. At least it seems difficult to increase the burden which weighs upon the Franch taxpayers. According to a recent calculation, each individual in the nation, mak woman, or child, pays a taxt, 104 francs, whereas in Eugland the tax is only finances. It is therefore in a time of serious financial difficulty that we must seek the met so fringing the French budget back to as normal condition. Disbursements greater than receives are no better for a State than for an individual. For the one, just as for the other, a continuous system of borrowing must inevitably lead to bankruptey and ruin.

It is true that France in her finances receives the recoil of her defeats of twenty years ago. The disbursements that weigh her down are in a great measure due to the continual state of qui vice imposed upon Europe by the polley of Bismarck since 1870. The French budget is not the only one that suffers from the extren-cies of an armed peace. Almost all the off European nations pay the same tribute. whether the care of their own safety obliges

them to be on their guard, or whother Germany makes them pay for her alliance and protection by foreing them to follow with her the millitary system pushed to its extreme limit. First in the list comes Italy, which must be commencing to find out that German friendship is a dear luxury. Owing to the expenses for the Arms and the complete standstill of the once growing prosperity of the nation. The army budget, which was 178,000,000 in 1873 rose to 232,000,000 in 1822, and in 1887-8 it reached 319,000,000. And even that is not all, for the Ministry has just extracted from the Chamber extraordinary credits amounting to nearly 190,000,000. The appropriations already noted also engage the future for 29,000,000 for 1890, 3,000,000 in 1891, 3,000,000 for 1891, 3,

which drive people toward Bolancian its ailles.

The dark spot in the financial horizon is confounded with the dark cloud in the political sky. It is high time for the Hepublicans to remember that they are no longer an opposition party, but the party of the Government, and to return to their former unity.

Panis, January, 1889.

E. Masseras.

Coinselled by prudence?

Perhaps this detail may seem a matter of sense by the timely use of Dr. Jaying's Expectorant circumstances give it a vital importance for remedy for course for containing and throats, and a second